products were admitted to the United States free of duty, except rice which was banned and except sugar beyond 300,000 tons a year and tobacco beyond 150,000,000 cigars a year. The prohibition in the case of rice was of no importance because the Philippines was a rice-importing country, and the limitation on sugar and cigars was then not harmful because the limit of the quotas was not reached. The Underwood Act of 1913 established unrestricted free trade between the United States and the Philippines.

The agitation against the free importation of Philippine products into the United States took concrete form in the Philippine Commonwealth and Independence Law. It was there provided that during the five years following the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government, free trade with the United States should continue, but with the quantity of sugar which could be admitted to the United States free of duty limited to 850,000 long tons, coconut oil to 200,000 long tons, and cordage to 3,000,000 pounds in each calendar year. From the sixth to the tenth year following the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government, limited free trade was to continue with export taxes imposed at the rate of five per cent in the first year, ten per cent in the second year, and so on until the tax in the tenth year would be twenty-five per cent of the United States duties then in force. At the conclusion of the ten-year period after the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government and coincident with the proclamation of the Philippine Republic, free trade with the United

States will end. Philippine products will then be subject to the full duties provided in the United States Tariff. The harshness of the law was partially softened by the proviso that at least one year before the proclamation of Philippine independence, a conference of representatives of the Government of the United States and the Government of the Philippine Commonwealth shall be held for the purpose of formulating recommendations as to future trade relations between